

record exempt from disclosure under the Act or CWC, shall, in addition to or in lieu of any civil penalty that may be imposed, be fined under Title 18 of the United States Code, be imprisoned for not more than one year, or both.

(d) *Denial of export privileges.* Any person in the United States or any U.S. national may be subject to a denial of export privileges after notice and opportunity for hearing pursuant to part 720 of this subchapter if that person has been convicted under Title 18, section 229 of the United States Code.

§ 719.3 Violations of the IEEPA subject to judicial enforcement proceedings.

(a) *Violations—(1) Import restrictions involving Schedule 1 chemicals.* Except as otherwise provided in § 712.1 of this subchapter, no person may import any Schedule 1 chemical (See Supplement No. 1 to part 712 of this subchapter) *unless:*

- (i) The import is from a State Party;
- (ii) The import is for research, medical, pharmaceutical, or protective purposes;
- (iii) The import is in types and quantities strictly limited to those that can be justified for such purposes; and
- (iv) The importing person has notified the Department of Commerce 45 calendar days prior to the import pursuant to § 712.4 of this subchapter.

(2) *Import restrictions involving Schedule 2 chemicals.* Except as otherwise provided in § 713.1 of this subchapter, no person may, on or after April 29, 2000, import any Schedule 2 chemical (see Supplement No. 1 to part 713 of this subchapter) from any destination other than a State Party.

(b) *Civil penalty.* A civil penalty not to exceed \$11,000 may be imposed in accordance with this part on any person for each violation of this section.¹

(c) *Criminal penalty.* Whoever willfully violates paragraph (a)(1) or (2) of this section shall, upon conviction, be fined not more than \$50,000, or, if a natural person, imprisoned for not more than ten years, or both; and any offi-

cer, director, or agent of any corporation who knowingly participates in such violation may be punished by like fine, imprisonment, or both.²

§ 719.4 Violations and sanctions under the Act not subject to proceedings under this subchapter.

(a) *Criminal penalties for development or use of a chemical weapon.* Any person who violates 18 U.S.C. 229 shall be fined, or imprisoned for any term of years, or both. Any person who violates 18 U.S.C. 299 and by whose action the death of another person is the result shall be punished by death or imprisoned for life.

(b) *Civil penalty for development or use of a chemical weapon.* The Attorney General may bring a civil action in the appropriate United States district court against any person who violates 18 U.S.C. 229 and, upon proof of such violation by a preponderance of the evidence, such person shall be subject to pay a civil penalty in an amount not to exceed \$100,000 for each such violation.

(c) *Criminal forfeiture.* (1) Any person convicted under section 229A(a) of Title 18 of the United States Code shall forfeit to the United States irrespective of any provision of State law:

- (i) Any property, real or personal, owned, possessed, or used by a person involved in the offense;
- (ii) Any property constituting, or derived from, and proceeds the person obtained, directly or indirectly, as the result of such violation; and
- (iii) Any of the property used in any manner or part, to commit, or to facilitate the commission of, such violation.

(2) In lieu of a fine otherwise authorized by section 229A(a) of Title 18 of the United States Code, a defendant who derived profits or other proceeds from an offense may be fined not more than twice the gross profits or other proceeds.

²Alternatively, sanctions may be imposed under 18 U.S.C. 3571, a criminal code provision that establishes a maximum criminal fine for a felony that is the greatest of: (1) the amount provided by the statute that was violated; (2) an amount not more than \$250,000 for an individual, or not more than \$500,000 for an organization; or (3) an amount based on gain or loss from the offense.

¹The maximum civil penalty allowed under the International Emergency Economic Powers Act is \$11,000 for any violation committed on or after October 23, 1996 (15 CFR 6.4(a)(3)).